

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

By the Arago from Charleston Bar at 5 p.m., Aug. 25 (Tuesday), we have further details of the progress of Gillmore and Dahlgren. At midnight, Saturday, Admiral Dahlgren with five monitors advanced in the darkness on Sumter, opening fire at 3 o'clock, and keeping it up until 6 o'clock. The fort was struck over 100 times, the balls tearing through the sea-wall and doubling the number of port-holes. The whole parapet was carried away. Sumter fired one gun in response five times, but Montrose, Gregg, and Beauregard for three hours rained shell on the monitors, failing to do them any harm. Sumter is defenseless—an immense pile of rubbish. Gen. Gillmore, on Thursday, notified Gen. Beauregard that if he did not surrender the forts he would shell the city in twenty-four hours, at the same time requesting him to remove the women and children. No attention was paid to this notice, and on Friday night Gen. Gillmore threw fifteen shells into the City of Charleston, charged with "Greek fire." On Saturday afternoon, Gen. Beauregard sent down a flag-of-truce boat with an urgent protest, denouncing "Greek fire" as a most villainous compound, unworthy of civilized nations, and demanding more time to remove the women and children from the city. The English, French, and Spanish Consuls also denounced the short time given by Gen. Gillmore, and claimed more time to remove the subjects of their respective countries. Gen. Gillmore replied by a renewal of the demand to surrender the forts and public property. Gen. Beauregard answered by asking for a truce of forty hours. Gen. Gillmore refused to give any more time, or to accept of any other terms but an unconditional surrender. At 12 on Sunday night the shelling of the city with "Greek fire" resumed. It is not believed that there are over twenty men in the ruins of Sumter. The whole rear wall is down, and shells pass entirely through the structure. The sea wall is terribly disfigured.

Quantrell's murderers are being hunted with a zeal equal to the enormity of their crime. Thus far 80 of them have been killed on sight; no prisoners have been taken and none will be. The blood of Kansas is up, and not one of the murderers will find safety outside the grave. Nearly all the money and goods stolen from Lawrence was abandoned, when the thieves found Lane on their track, and much of it has been recovered. More than 300 stolen horses have been taken. Every home in which stolen goods were found has been destroyed. Gen. Ewing will shortly carry out his order, applying to the border counties, and destroy the dwellings of all who do not remove by the 9th of September.

The officers of the steamer Forest City, which took nearly 1,000 conscripts from Long Island to Alexandria, say that frequent threats were made on the passage by the substitutes on board to burn the steamer, but no attempt was made to execute them. On arriving in the Potomac, many efforts were made. One man was shot while attempting to swim ashore. Another was discovered in the water with a box over his head, and on being picked up was found to have \$500 in his belt. After landing, quite a number escaped while on the way to the army in the cars.

Our correspondent at Vicksburg says: "The appearance of Adj. Gen. Thomas is attended with far less effect than was his former visit; but, on the other hand, the work which he has made his specialty is progressing in a much more satisfactory manner. Quietly, but with a steadiness that guarantees the ultimate success of the enterprise, the fifty skeleton regiments of colored troops are filling up. There are some twelve of these regiments in this immediate vicinity, which number at this time about 8,000 in the aggregate. Recruits are being continually brought in."

The French war steamer Tisiphone, Commander Marasch, New-Orleans, Aug. 15, Key West, 15th, and Charleston, 23rd, arrived at New-York on Thursday morning. The Tisiphone is a side-wheel steamer of 800 tons, 200 horse power, has a crew of 140 men, and mounts eight guns. The Commander reports that the siege at Morris Island was still progressing. Fort Sumter was a complete heap of ruins, but had not surrendered.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the execution of the five deserters in the 11th Pennsylvania Regiment has been postponed until Saturday, in accordance with the desire of some of them to be allowed further time for spiritual preparation. Capt. Hunter, of the 13th Virginia Regiment (Rebel), and four men of the Rebel Topographical Engineers, were captured on Monday by our cavalry in King George County, while engaged in making a survey.

A violent tornado passed over a corner of the village of Watertown, N. Y., on the 26th, doing much damage to buildings and trees. In one place, about 30 feet of road planking was ripped up and hurled against a team near by, killing the driver, John Hart, instantly.

The draft continued yesterday in the Tenth and Nineteenth Wards, all passing off quietly. Only the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards are yet to be drawn.

A band of guerrillas on the 26th stopped the steamer Live Oak at Berlin, on the Missouri River, robbed the boat and passengers, and then released them.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Hibernian, from Galway on Aug. 19, arrived off Cape Race on Wednesday morning, bringing three days' later foreign news.

A characteristic letter has been addressed by Garibaldi to Abraham Lincoln, the Liberator of the slaves, rejoicing at the noble efforts of the American President for Freedom and Human Progress, and placing the Emancipation policy among the most glorious events of history. The letter is given in full in our Turin correspondence, on the second page of our paper.

The French of Paris say that the Provisional Government of Mexico will administer affairs for a year, and that the consent of the Archduke will probably be forwarded to Mexico in November next.

GENERAL NEWS.

The inquest in the case of Donnelly, who was shot by Major Bassford on the night of the 26th inst., in a drinking saloon at the corner of Seventy-third street and Third avenue, and which has been conducted for some days past by Coroner Ranney, was concluded on

Thursday. The jury were divided, a majority being in favor of a verdict declaring the shooting of Donnelly by Major Bassford as entirely without excuse, denouncing Col. Mott for using profane language, and conduct unbecoming an officer, while the minority verdict declares the Major shot Donnelly in self-defense, and entirely exonerates Col. Mott from all complicity in the matter. Coroner Ranney held Major Bassford to bail in the sum of \$2,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The mail will leave Philadelphia in the steam-tug transport Massachusetts to-morrow for Charleston. Persons desiring to send to their friends could post letters and papers this evening, and they would be in time to go. The Massachusetts sails at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

The downward tendency in Stocks continued yesterday morning. The decline is said to have caused the calling in of some large loans, which affected the market. At the Second Board the spirit of the market was entirely changed. The disposition to buy was nearly as strong as the morning anxiety to sell, and prices recovered 162 1/2 cent. Few holders were willing to sell at market quotations. At the 4 p.m. Board prices were higher, but the amount of sales was moderate. The market closed steady. The rise in Gold caused a better demand for exchange, and bills were sold at 137. Later in the day the market was dull at 134 for Sterling. France was 4 1/2-4 1/2. Freight is more active, and there is rather more tone to the market.

Our inside pages to-day contain highly interesting letters from our correspondents in Europe, extracts from foreign files, &c.

We print on another page an important letter from our special correspondent at Kanagawa, giving the latest phases of the threatened trouble between Japan and Great Britain.

THE WAR.

The claims, under \$500, of sufferers of the late riots are under examination by the Board of Supervisors at the rate of twenty a day. There are said to be 1,900 white claimants of this class, and over 1,000 colored, making altogether about 3,000. At the present rate of progress the Board will get through in about six months. Justice, in many of these cases, to be effectual should be speedy, and relief postponed for months may be no relief at all. The Board, we understand, has a daily session of only an hour or two each day. Is there no other method, either by referring these claims to a Commission, or some better device, whereby a speedier result can be obtained? The city owes it to these poor people that the sufferings they have already undergone should not be aggravated by unnecessary delay.

"RECONSTRUCTION" TROUBLES.

The World essays to drag us into the discussion. We deprecate by such glaring misstatements as the following:

"The Tribune professes to think that, on a question of such transcendent interest as the restoration of the Union, the people should be as reluctant and ashy as if they counted for no more in the settlement than the subjects of a foreign Government."

"The Tribune professes to think" nothing of the sort. If there be any hereabout who oppose "the restoration of the Union," argue with them, lecture them, bully them, to your hearts' content. We have not the least objection.

What we do object to is the discussion of hypothetical schemes and conditions of "reconstruction" on the utterly gratuitous assumption that the South is to be conciliated by their adoption, when she has never professed them, nor hinted that they would be acceptable. We are falsely accused of wishing the South treated with extreme severity; but there is one imposition upon her attempted which we sternly resist—and that is the assumption of Copperhead orators and writers to speak in her behalf, without the slightest authority or warrant. Her people have tongues and pens—let them speak for themselves!

This interposition has a purely selfish impulse. Our Copperheads comprehend that their only chance for resuming the government of the country is bound up in the re-establishment of the traitor Slave Power. Hence their fussy anxiety to have the reconstruction of the Union confounded with and based upon the reconstruction of the Slave Power. They

For Southern good, but mean their own. They want the Union restored; but they are pre-eminently anxious that it shall be restored in such shape as will insure the election of a few more Pierces and Buchanans to the Presidency, and thus give them the control of the Federal patronage.

Down to this hour, the People of the South—even restricting the term to Whites—have had no fair opportunity to say whether they would or would not prefer the perpetuation of Slavery. The Slave Power has always been able to prohibit inquiry and stifle discussion. If you were opposed to Slavery, you were an enemy of the South, and must leave. Thus, many noble Southerners have been driven into exile; thus immigrants from Free-Labor communities have been systematically gagged. We confidently hope that a new era is about to dawn on the South.

The loyal People of Tennessee, when the Rebels shall have been completely driven from her soil, will doubtless be summoned to elect a new Governor and Legislature—perhaps a new Constitutional Convention. If they shall thereby authoritatively say, "We desire the restoration of Slavery to the position it held among us prior to 1861," their demand will be fairly entitled to weight. If, after the bloody experiences of the last three years, such men as John Catron, Andrew Johnson, William B. Campbell, Horace Maynard, Parson Brownlow, &c., &c., shall deliberately pronounce Slavery a moral and economic good, which they are anxious to restore and fortify, we shall deeply regret their mistake, but we shall not deny that their views and wishes are entitled to grave consideration.

But as for the Northern Copperheads, who are championing Slavery with a view to future ascendancy through its aid, we regard their super-servicable zeal in behalf of our Nation's giant cause and shame with unutterable loathing. While, then, we would have no man "reticent" nor "apathetic" with regard to the restoration of the Union, we most decidedly protest against the refashioning of the yoke of the Rebel Slave Power upon the neck of the South and of the country, through Northern intrigue and to subvert the ends of Northern ambition. Let the South be liberated by the Union arms from the desolating war of the oligarchy which plunged her into treason, without reason or decent pretext. Let her loyalty, long crushed beneath the iron heel of a violent and terrorizing faction, have a chance to assert

itself, and to set forth its real views and wants, without fear of bowie-knife or revolver. If it should then appear that the South is really, overwhelmingly desirous of re-establishing Slavery, we shall be grievously disappointed; but we shall admit that there is a basis for the Northern requirement of that sort of "reconstruction;" now, there is none.

THE EXEMPTION ORDINANCE.

No attempt has been made to answer the arguments or confute the statements of Mayor Opdyke's Veto Message. The insurrectionary journals can find no better reply to it than personal abuse. The debates in the Common Council are loose discussions of immaterial points, or clumsy evasions of material points. Nevertheless, both Boards have passed a resolution that they will re-enact the ordinance over the veto, and it is intimated that an effort is making to raise the Three Millions on the strength of this pledge. Whoever contributes money for such a purpose does it in the face of the Mayor's clear exposition that it will be used to defeat the purpose of the draft, and in plain view, also, of the probability that the Council will find itself finally compelled to yield to the force of public opinion, and abandon its purpose of overriding the veto. For it is not to be denied or concealed that as the controversy now stands between the Mayor and the Common Council, the Mayor represents and upholds both the cause of the Government and the true interests of the People, while the Common Council is the opponent of both.

The points of difference between them are briefly these:

The Common Council proposes in substance to pay three hundred dollars upon the order of a Committee, to every drafted man not exempted by the Board of Enrollment; and in addition specially exempts the firemen.

The Mayor proposes, in the first place, that the city shall pay the exemption money for

The Firemen,

The Police,

The organized Militia;

—three classes of citizens essential to the safety, the order, and the protection of the city. For the Police and Militia the ordinance of the Common Council makes no provision. And it is to be especially noted that the Mayor in terms proposes in his message, as he had previously urged in consultations with members of the Council, that without reference to differences on other points they should concur with him in the passage of an ordinance providing for the payment for these three classes; but the Common Council refused to accede to that proposal. It stands, therefore, beyond dispute that the Mayor has done his best to secure the exemption of the Firemen, Police, and Militia, and that the Common Council has opposed and defeated their exemption.

Of the justice and expediency of appropriating money to retain for the city the services of these three classes we need say nothing more than the Mayor has said in his Message. No one outside of the Common Council resists it, nor is it a matter for serious argument. Where would this city have been to-day but for the gallantry and devotion of the Police? How could it spare the services of a loyal militia if an insurrection should again break out, after the national forces have been withdrawn? Moreover, the services which the militia have already rendered at the call of the Government for the defense of the country, for the relief of Washington and of Pennsylvania, entitle them to a special consideration. In gratitude for what they have done in the past, as well as in expectation of what they may be wanted to do hereafter, the whole city unites with the Mayor in urging that their exemption be provided for—the whole city except the Common Council, which callously adheres to its refusal.

Not less clearly right is the Mayor on the other point of dispute. He objects to the proposal of the Council to pay three hundred dollars indiscriminately to every drafted man. First, that it is not legal. The city has no right to spend the money of tax-payers for such a purpose. The Council derives its authority from an act of the Legislature, empowering it to appropriate money for the relief of the families of soldiers. Under color of that authority it passes an ordinance ostensibly for the relief of families, but really for the exemption of the soldier. It is dishonest on the face of it.

Secondly, the ordinance is so drawn as to deny men entirely to the Government under the draft, and here is the secret of the pertinacity with which the form of it is adhered to. Mayor Opdyke suggests an amendment, by which its operation may be restricted to the payment of money to such as personally go or supply a substitute. But the Council refuses to listen to that suggestion. Alderman Jeremiah expressly declares that the only difference is on this question. His language is remarkable.

Now, Mr. President, I would call to mind again the fact that this is the only difference between the Mayor and the Common Council. He wants every three hundred dollars to produce a man. We want the power to relieve any particular case."

It is precisely because the Common Council does not want every three hundred, or any three hundred dollars to produce a man, that it clings thus desperately to its version of the ordinance. The Mayor's, it is admitted, would ensure every nominal and confessed object which the Council proposes; it would ensure the relief of families; it would ensure the exemption of the soldier in all proper cases; but it would not absolutely nullify the draft, and hence it is opposed with unrelenting obstinacy.

But why pursue the discussion? If the Common Council finally passes this ordinance it will pass it not because its members believe the Mayor is wrong, but because they know he is right. It is because his argument is impregnable, that it is to be overborne by numbers; because the effect of the ordinance is what he alleges it to be, that it is to be carried over his veto; because its effect will be to defeat the operation of the draft, and because it was originally meant to accomplish precisely that object. But it remains to be seen whether the aroused, indignant, unanimous sentiment of the loyal citizens of New-York is to be disregarded with contempt and defied with impunity.

CHARLESTON.

The additional intelligence which we print this morning from Charleston is no later than the news of Wednesday by way of Richmond. Neither this, nor that which we printed yesterday, supplies us with particulars of much value; predictions abounding more than facts. From it, however, as from all previous dispatches, it is evident that the fleet of Admiral Dahlgren has had little opportunity to co-operate with Gen. Gillmore's land batteries. The Associated Press correspondent, who is reported to be on board the flag-ship of Admiral Dahlgren, announces that that officer "is anxious to let the army and naval battery (on shore) finish Sumter, expecting to have plenty of work for the monitors in taking the interior line of defenses of Charleston." The Admiral is undoubtedly able to judge better than others in what way and on what points his attack can be most effectively delivered. Remembering the experience of the fleet under Admiral Du Pont, we concur in the opinion attributed to the present commander. This correspondent, however, remarks in another paragraph of his dispatch that the Rebels have been taking the guns out of Sumter ever since the attack upon it in April last, "which demonstrated their inability to hold it, and he is at pains to repeat that the walls were then 'extensively breached.'" But how does it happen that if the naval attack in April proved the ability of the navy to take the fort, the navy now hands over that honor to the army under Gen. Gillmore? Is it not plain that the attack in April proved that the navy alone was not able to take Sumter?

Admiral Du Pont is said to have been relieved because he considered the force under his command inadequate, without the co-operation of a land force, to reduce the defenses of Charleston. It appears that Admiral Dahlgren, his successor, is of the same opinion. Yet this correspondent, now the eulogist of Admiral Dahlgren, the person who last April bitterly attacked Admiral Du Pont for declining to renew with his shattered fleet the bombardment of Sumter. Admiral Dahlgren may well deserve the eulogies, but why should Admiral Du Pont have been assailed? And if this inconsistency is difficult to explain, how shall that of the Navy Department be accounted for?

The renewal of these assaults on Admiral Du Pont makes it proper to say that their falsehood was thoroughly exposed last April in these columns, and to remind the public that the judgment of the Admiral was then vindicated and sustained by every one of the commanders of the iron-clads not less emphatically than it now is by the course of events in Charleston harbor.

A WORD FOR THE CONSCRIPTS.

The long rolls of drafted men, which for several mornings have crowded our columns, contain perhaps a majority of the names of those who cannot be said, in any just sense of the word, to have been forced into the field. A citizen may, for many honorable and excellent reasons, decline to volunteer his military services, who, when summoned by the united voices of Fortune and the Law, will respond with a cheerful readiness. It has been observed by the reporters that at the places of drafting, among the numbers in attendance, a good-humored and even a jocose spirit has prevailed; and the drawing of the names of those who were present has been the signal for mock congratulations and pleasant badinage. This indicates a wholesome temper of the popular mind, far removed from that which was indicated to the superficial observer by the recent riots. It proves that the draft was merely seized upon by law-breakers and bullies as an occasion of license, and that there was no such hostility to its operations among the respectable classes as disloyal newspapers would have had us believe. It justifies the determination of the President to proceed in the enforcement of the law at all hazards; it indicates the presence in New-York of a solid and controlling mass of men, who will stand by the Union to the last; and it vindicates our city from the reproaches which have been hastily lavished upon it in various parts of the land.

A citizen who upon being drafted comes cheerfully forward and either pays his commutation money, or renders personal service, gives us assurance that he has the salvation of his country at heart, and is not disposed ignominiously to evade his public duties. It does not follow, because he may have been originally disinclined to enter the service, that he will disgrace himself and his posterity by insubordination or cowardice, after his duties have been plainly defined, and their performance authoritatively demanded. He may have no taste for the army, but he has a profound respect for the law. He may regret to leave his home and all that makes it happy for the rigors and the perils and the discomforts of the field. But he knows that the chance which has called him is a direct and solemn appeal to his personal honor—that he is to establish a character which will cling to him for the remainder of his life—that there are laurels to be won as well as disgrace to be avoided.

We think that we cannot here do better than to quote the following passage from a sermon preached by the Rev. William J. Potter of New-Bedford, Mass., to his congregation upon the Sunday succeeding the day upon which he had himself been drafted. After announcing his intention of responding personally to the call, Mr. Potter said:

"And if not accepted—if I shall be doomed to the mortification of physical unorthodoxy—I shall still feel that this call is a new voice of duty which I must, in some way try to obey. In what shape I can respond to the demand I know not now; but I have for some time felt that I must get nearer the heart of this national struggle; that I must enter more fully into the life of this hour of our national history; that I have done what I could by word, and must now make some fuller and more personal proof of my ministry in this regard. And this I do from the conviction that I accept as an indication that another field of duty may be somewhere opening to me."

—The Rebel commander at Vicksburg, after the surrender of that stronghold, declared that his conscript troops had been of little or no service to him. These unfortunate soldiers, without doubt, had been forced by the dominating, slaveholding oligarchy, to contend for a cause in which they had no personal interest, and to risk their lives in behalf of those who had always treated them with contempt. It is not wonderful that they were reluctant and dispirited. What has a poor white man to gain by

the establishment of Southern independence? How will he be in the least aggrandized by the creation of a Government which, upon principle, will seek to make poverty dishonorable and labor contemptible? What has he to hope for from the triumph of the Confederate arms but a deeper degradation, and a social position still more decided? The selfish and arrogant spirit which has denied manhood to the poor black, has equally, if not in theory, at least in practice, denied it to the poor white; yet the latter is forced by an insolent aristocracy to risk his life in behalf of a system which, by confirming the degradation of another class, necessitates that of his own.

The Northern conscript is called to no such ignominious service. The privileges and the immunities for which he is to contend, are not another's, but his own. The liberties for which he is to strike are those which he has long personally enjoyed—the greatness of the Government which he is to vindicate is that of which he is himself a part—the State for the existence of which he is to do battle has withheld from him no political right, and has cast no cruel obstacles in his way to comfort and competence. If he obeys the law, it is one of his own enactment. If he enters the army, he does no more than keep his own practically pledged word. The quarrel in which he is to fight is his own. The honor which he goes to vindicate is his own. The shame, if shame awaits his land, will be his own. The fruits of victory, should victory be vouchsafed, will be his own. How can he fail to be a trustworthy, efficient and successful soldier?

ORGANIZING THE HOUSE.

The Herald restates and readjusts its classification of the next House of Representatives, and cyphers out a prospective Opposition majority of six, thus:

Administration..... 60; Opposition..... 56.
 To force this result, it assumes that California will elect three Opposition Members, Delaware another, and West Virginia one more—five in all, beside those in Maryland. Of course, if California and Delaware go the other way, the majority is upset, on *The Herald's* own showing, to say nothing of West Virginia, where nobody seems willing to run on the side of the enemies of their State's existence and practical allies of the Rebellion.

But, in order to make an Opposition majority possible, *The Herald* transfers to that side Gen. F. P. Blair, Jr., and Ben. Loan of Missouri, the latter recently removed from his command by the new lords there for being "Radical." Blair and Loan are just as likely to vote for an Opposition Speaker as Morrill of Vt. and Thaddeus Stevens, Messrs. Chandler and Segar of Old Virginia are also conscripted into the Opposition, with the entire Delegation from Kentucky and Gen. Dumont of Indiana! (Why not take Gen. Schenck also, so as to have them all?) We need expose this quackery no further. There is no more doubt that the friends of the Administration will elect their Speaker and Clerk than there is that the next Congress will meet in Washington.

WHY NOT?

Says a Washington dispatch to the Daily News: "In reference to the exchange of prisoners, the Richmond Enquirer says the first demand of the Yankee Commissioners will be: 'That we at once consent to put the negroes on the footing of our own troops, and value them against each other, man for man.' It says this is an attempted outrage by the Yankee Government, the 'fruit of their treacherous lack of success of prisoners.' It finally says: 'Will Lincoln's Government treat us as criminals? If there is to be no exchange on equal terms, better there should be no exchange at all.' It deprecates the imprisoning of Col. Morgan and his officers in the penitentiary."

—Let us examine the rationale of this logic: The Rebels have now some Thirty Thousand prisoners of war, mainly paroled and at home; while we have some Eighty Thousand of their men in our hands, including the garrison of Vicksburg and some others, paroled. Our Commissioner proposes to exchange even until we shall have exhausted their list, officer for officer, man for man. Why, that is an "outrage," says the Enquirer: "You require us to exchange negroes and all, and that is not equal." But why, gentlemen? We offer you a White Rebel, of even grade—one of your regular soldiers—for every Black Unionist you have on hand. Do you really mean to contend that one of your Whites is not equal to one of our Negroes? If he is, what are you grumbling at? If you mean to insist that your Whites are better than our negroes, then you have the best of the bargain every exchange we make. Suppose we were to offer you Greenbacks for your Confederate notes, dollar for dollar, would you complain that the two currencies were not equal? If not, and your Whites are worth as much as or more than our Blacks, what is there to cavil about on your part?

GEN. TUTTLE'S POSITION.

Our city is blessed with two morning organs of Seymour Democracy, and in the last issue of each we find a notice of Gen. Tuttle's letter consenting to be supported for the Governorship of Iowa. They so admirably illustrate the character of what is now called Democracy that we cannot help quoting them.

Says the Daily News: "Gen. J. M. Tuttle, one of the most servile military lack of the administration, except from the Iowa Democratic State Convention, the nomination for Governor that was denied him by the State Convention. It matters not, however, whether the nomination was made or not, as the election, Gen. Tuttle is too intimately connected with the history of military array to have any claim upon a party that denounces them. In Illinois, when depriving citizens of their rights of liberty by military power, he violated the Democratic principle in its most sacred form, and it is too late for him to ask the aid of the people of Iowa. In acceptance of his questionable nomination, it is sufficient to reveal his political character. He is simply a Black Republican demagogue, seeking to enter a few additional votes by the worst device of War Democracy. The most thorough Abolitionist could not have uttered an address more abjectly servile to tyranny, and more directly antagonistic to the principles laid down by Jefferson, and that have always governed the Democracy. If Iowa desires a Black Republican Governor, so be it. Tuttle will serve their purpose, but he is not elected by the Democracy. To lose the election would be a misfortune; to win it with him as their candidate would be a disgrace. It is well enough that he should run, since his ultra Abolitionist proclivities will undoubtedly create a Black Republican division. Surely, Iowa can find within her borders a true Democrat to oppose this miserable pretender. In the country, the directly antagonistic to the principles laid down by Jefferson, and that have always governed the Democracy. If Iowa desires a Black Republican Governor, so be it. Tuttle will serve their purpose, but he is not elected by the Democracy. 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